

FIG. 1

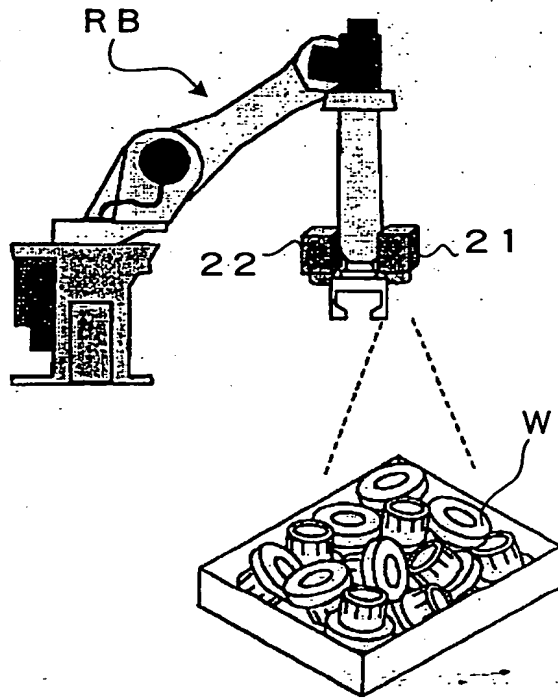


FIG. 2a

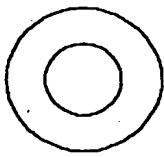


FIG. 2b

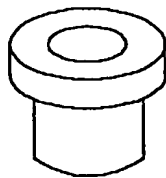


FIG. 2c

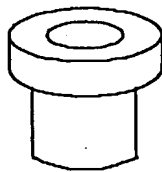


FIG. 2d

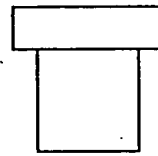


FIG. 3

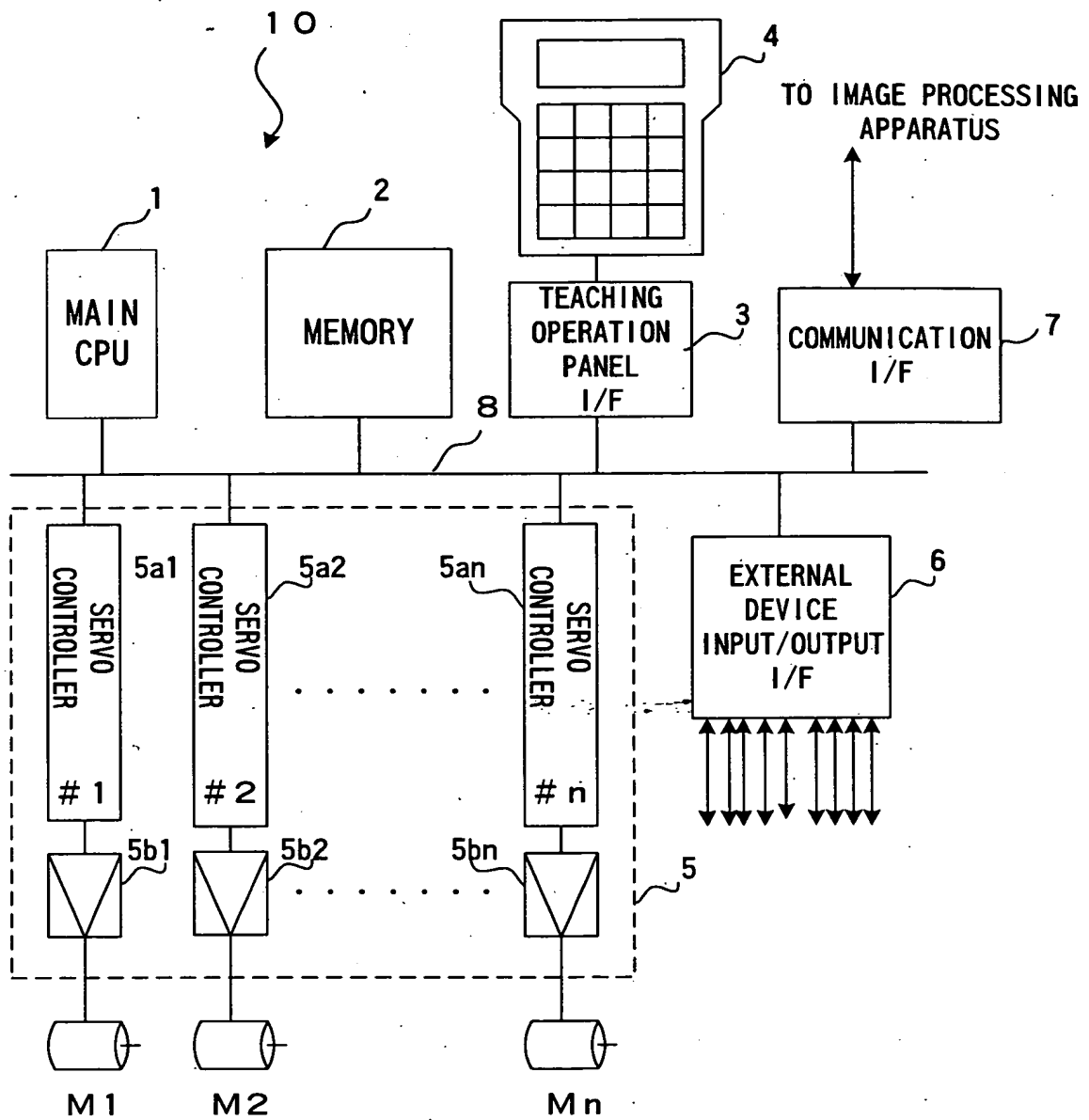


FIG. 4

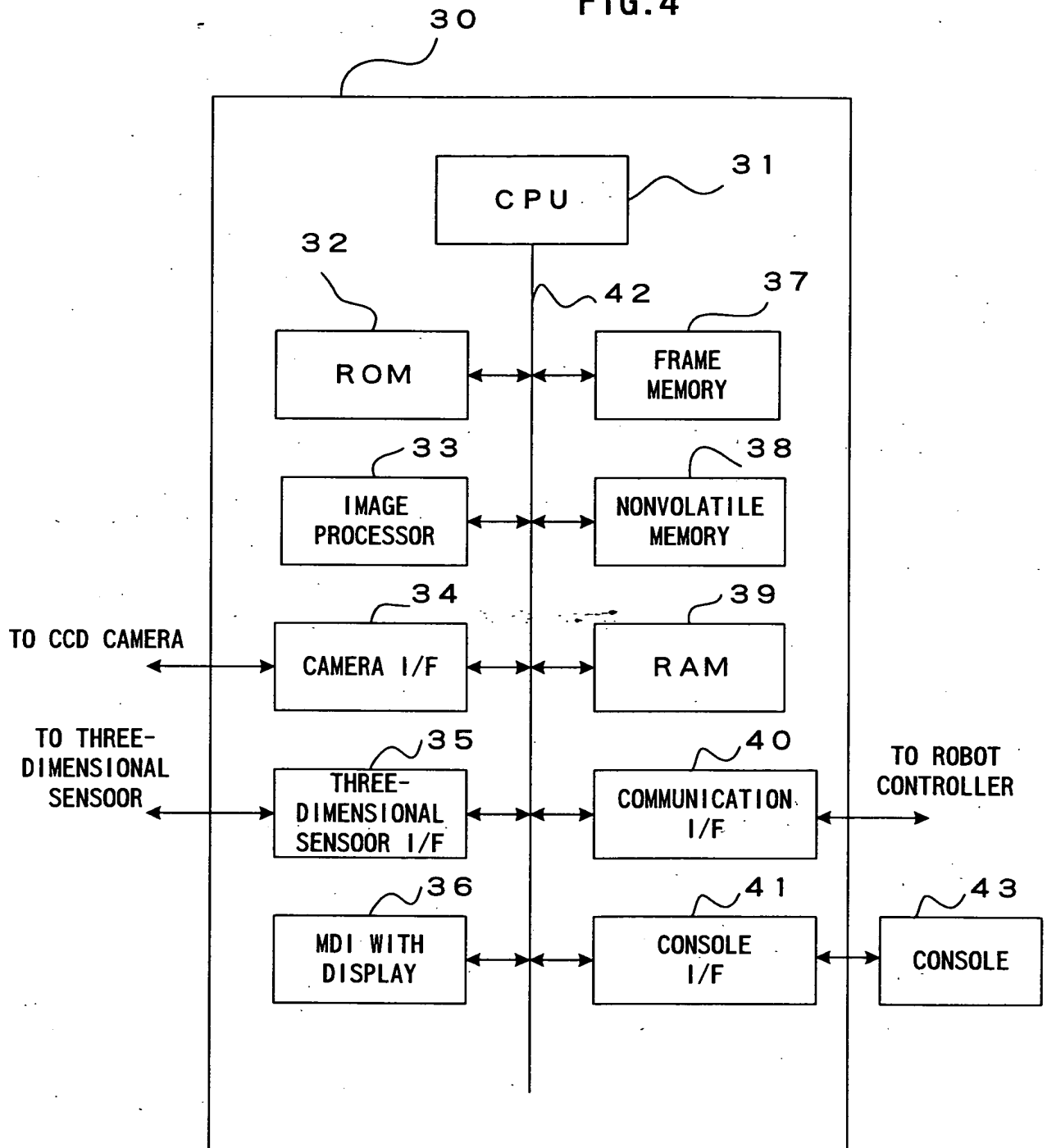
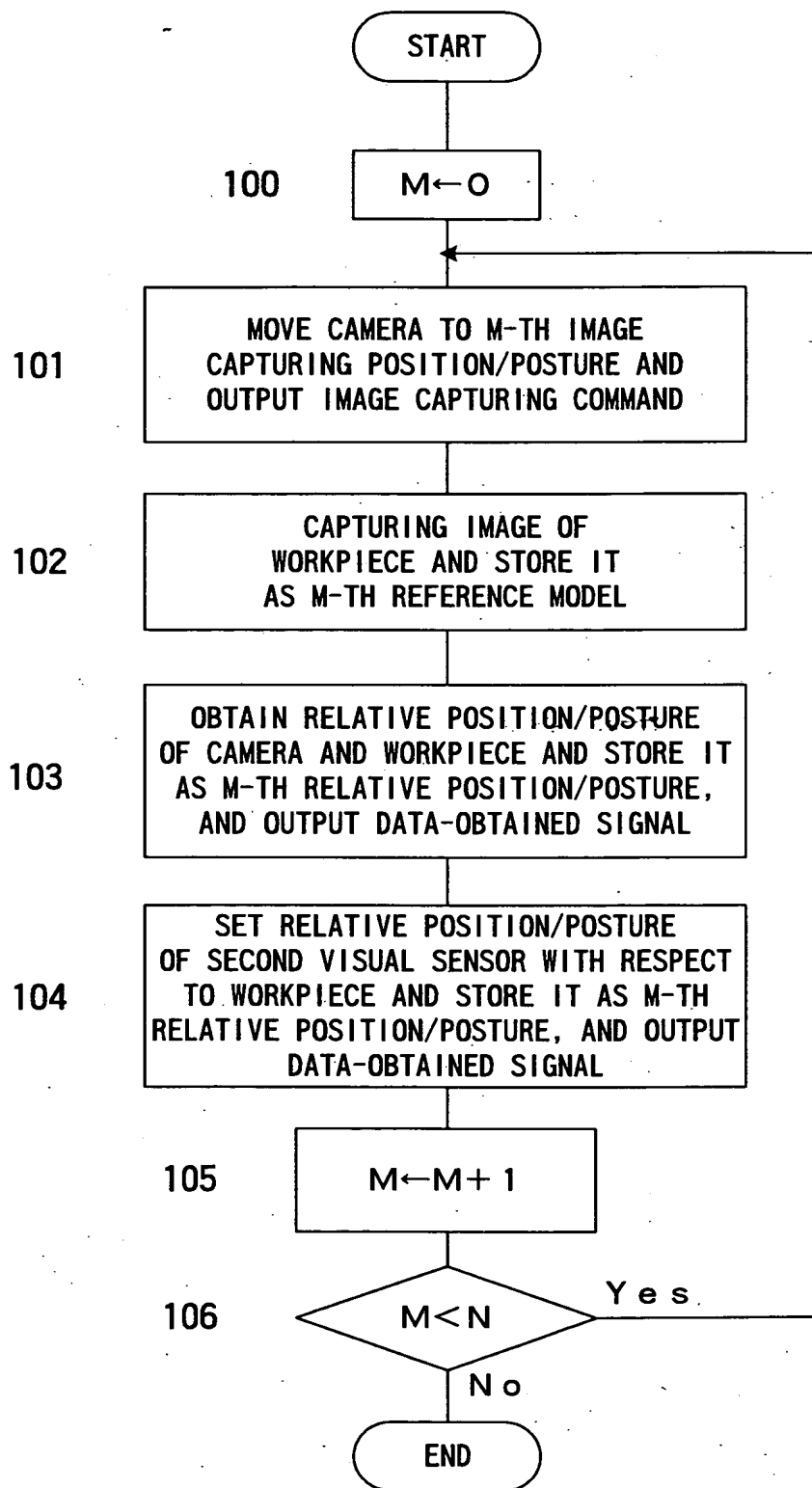


FIG.5



START

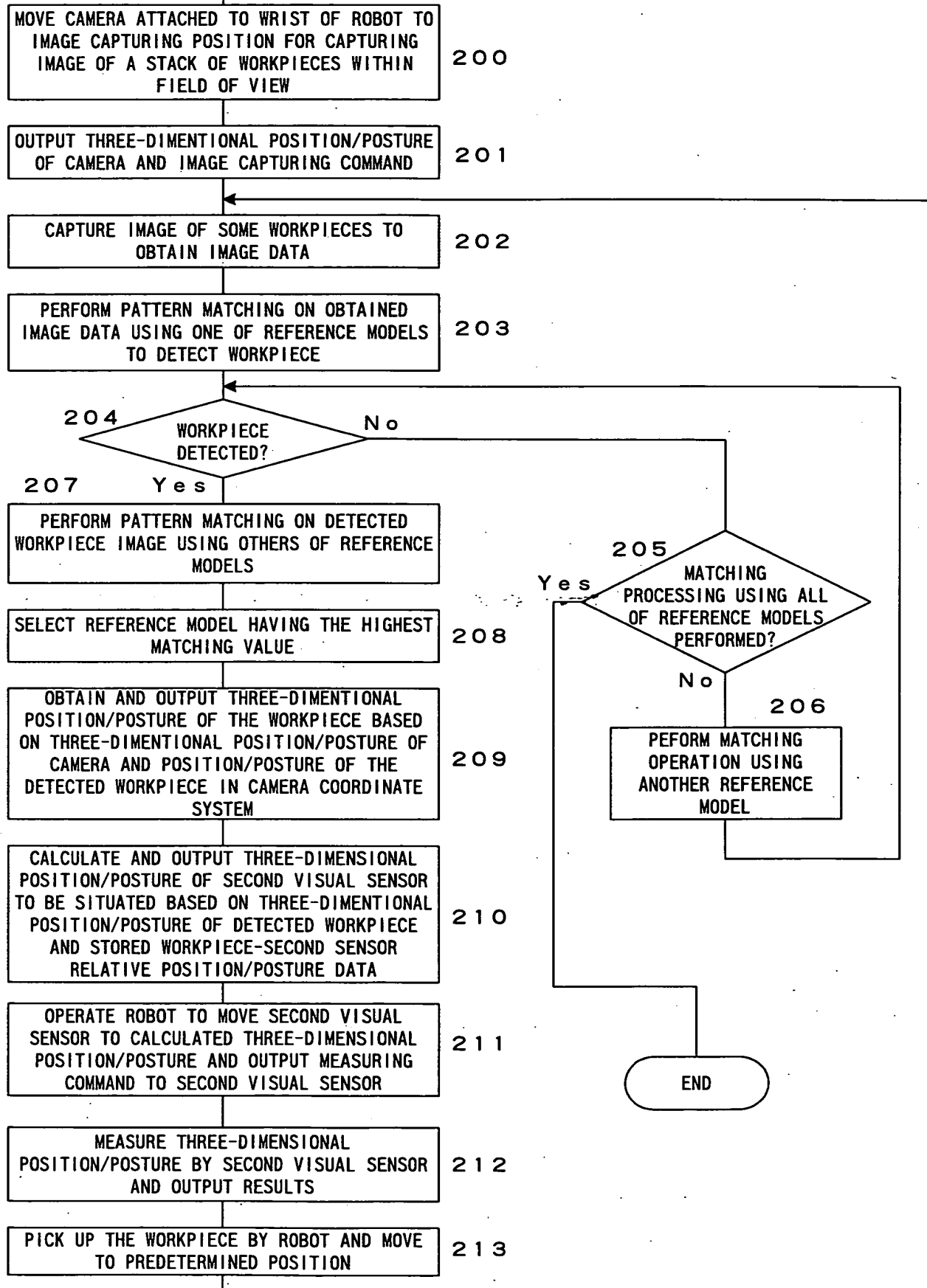


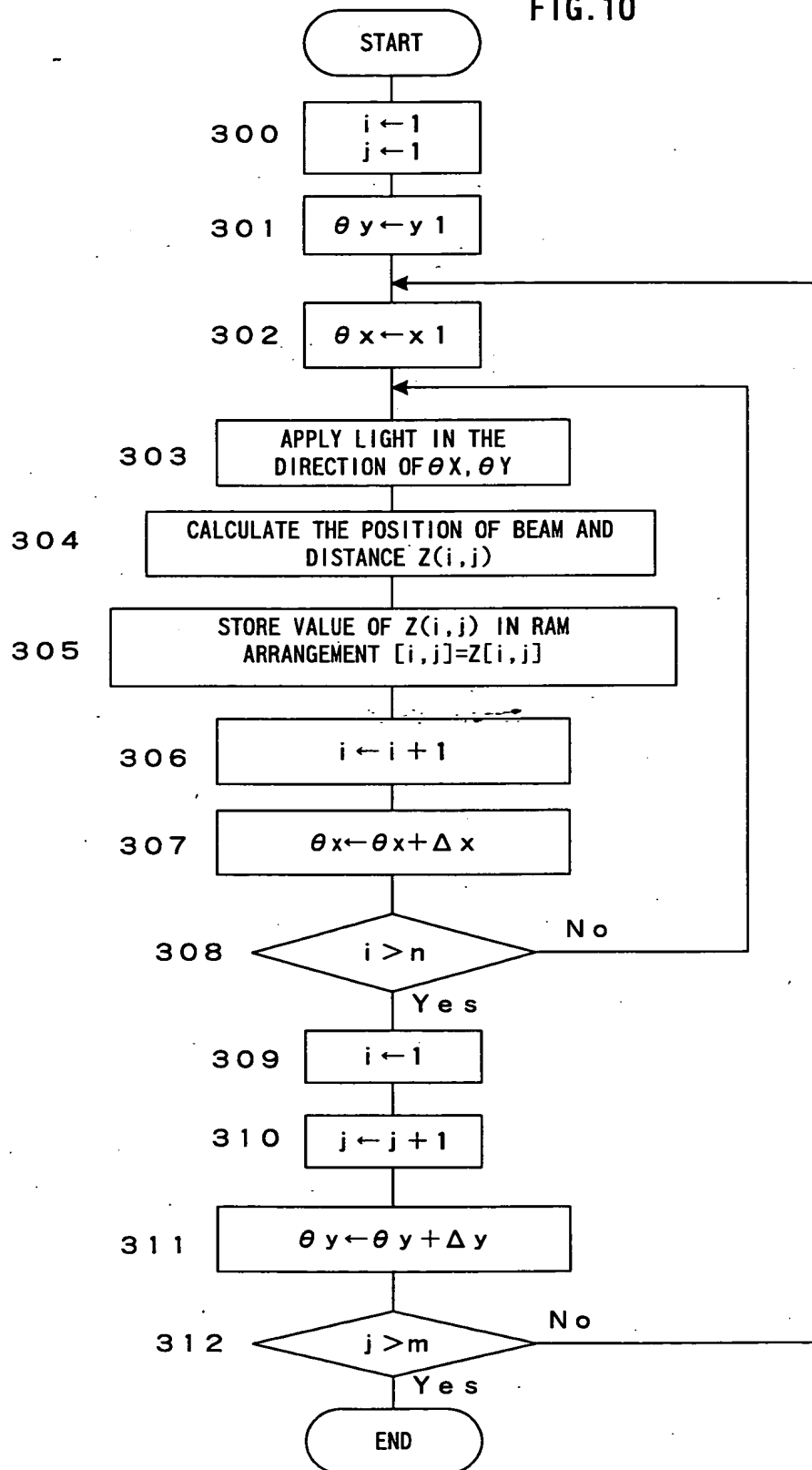
FIG. 8

The diagram shows a 2D coordinate system with a vertical Y-axis and a horizontal X-axis. A rectangular box labeled "MEASUREMENT RANGE" is positioned in the upper half of the coordinate system. Inside this box, there are several horizontal lines representing measurement paths. The top line starts at a point labeled $(m, 1)$ on the left and ends at a point labeled (m, n) on the right. Below this line, there are several more horizontal lines, each with a dashed line branching off to the right. The bottom line starts at a point labeled $(1, 1)$ on the left and ends at a point labeled $(1, n)$ on the right. The diagram illustrates the measurement range and the paths of the measurement points.

FIG.9

$Z(m,1)$	...	...	...	...	$Z(m,n)$
...
...
...	...	$Z(i,j)$	...	...	...
...
$Z(1,1)$	$Z(1,2)$	...	...	...	$Z(1,n)$

FIG. 10



000770-26294560